

GUARD ARCHAEOLOGY



Glenfiddich Distillery Data Structure Report Project 3738

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Glenfiddich Distillery Data Structure Report

On behalf of: William Grant and Sons Ltd

NGR: NJ 32669 41171(centred)

Project Number: 3738

Report by: Warren Bailie

Illustrations: Gillian McSwan

Project Manager: Bob Will

Approved by:



Date:

17/09/2013

*This document has been prepared in accordance
with GUARD Archaeology Limited standard operating procedures.*

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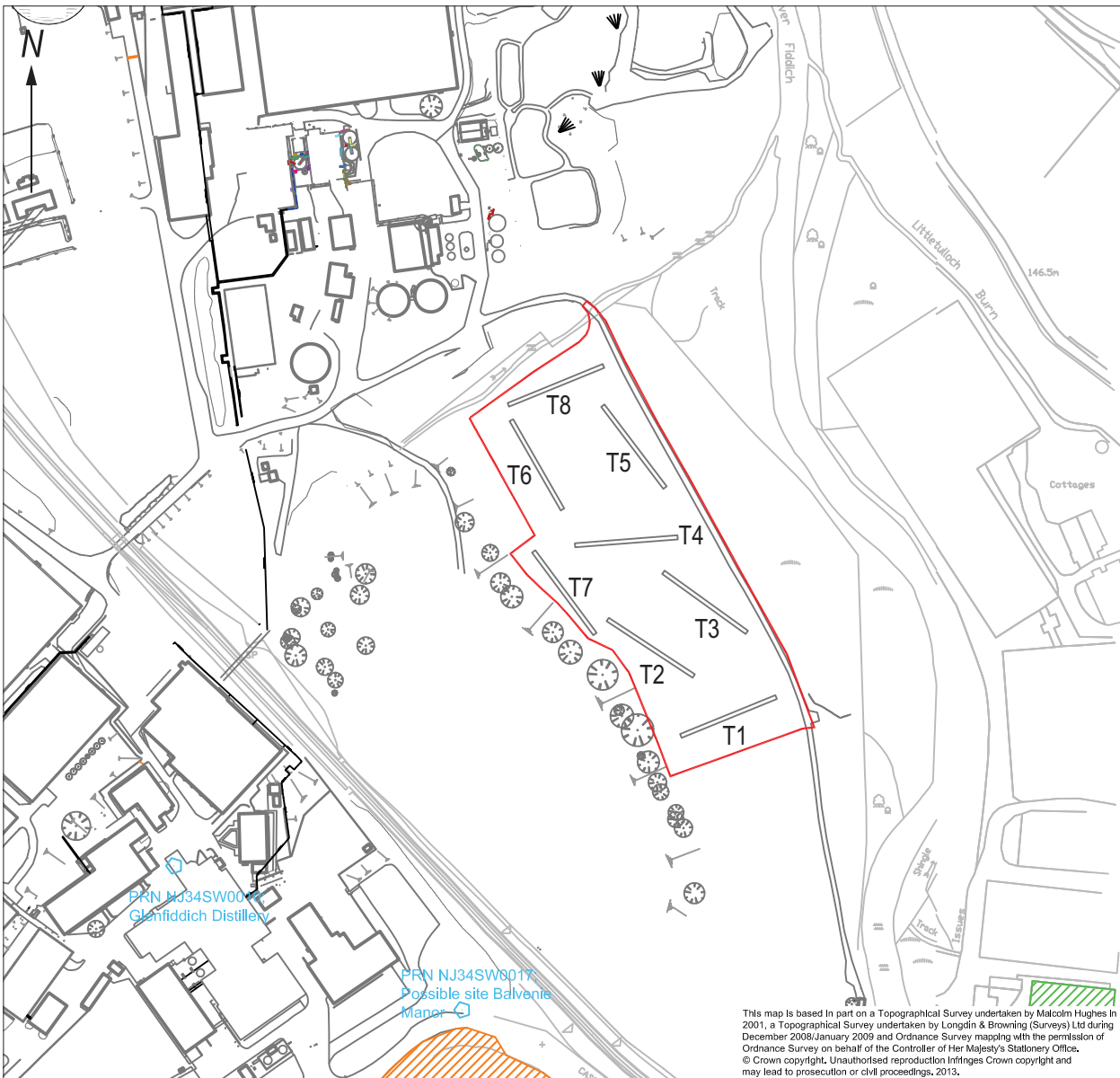
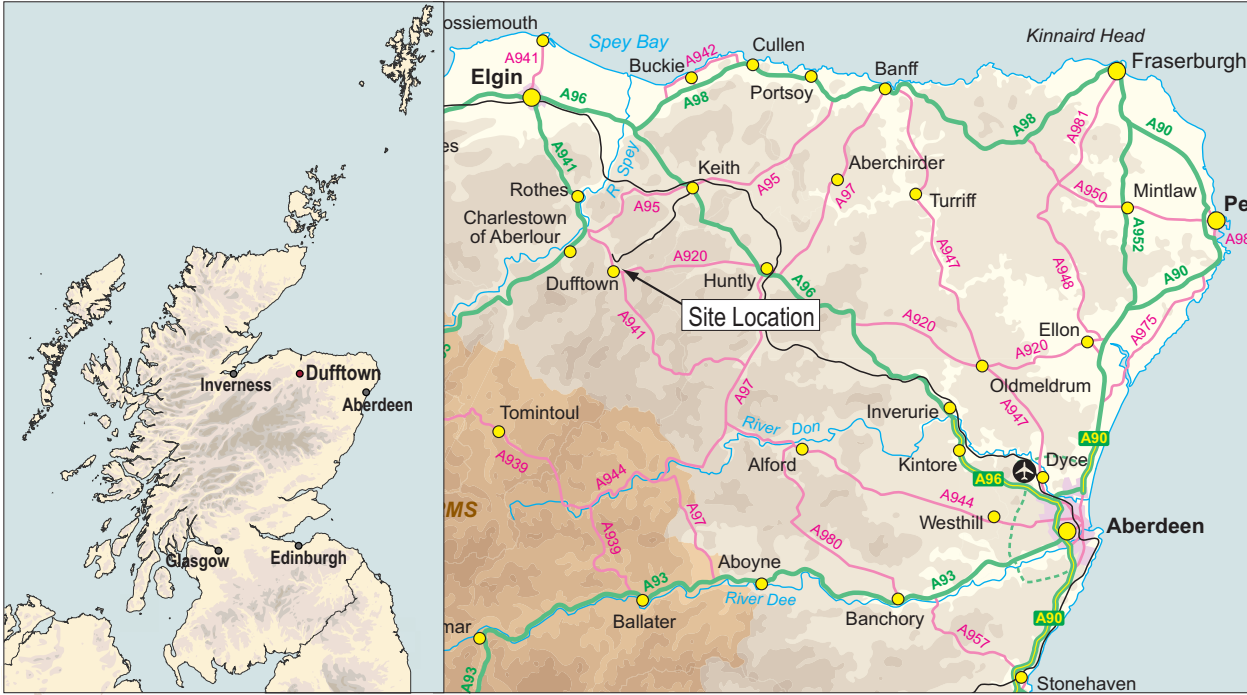
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This map is based in part on a Topographical Survey undertaken by Malcolm Hughes in 2001, a Topographical Survey undertaken by Longdon & Browning (Surveys) Ltd during December 2008/January 2009 and Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings, 2013.

KEY

	Site boundary
	Trenches

Figure 1:
Site and trench location.



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Executive Summary

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited, working with Mott Macdonald on behalf of William Grant and Sons Ltd, on an area proposed for the construction of a new development associated with the existing distillery in Dufftown, Moray. The trial trench evaluation sampled 5% of the total area proposed for development (1.6 ha). No significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The work was undertaken between 11th September 2013 and 12th September 2013.

Introduction

- 2.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by GUARD Archaeology Ltd working with Mott MacDonald on behalf of William Grant and Sons Ltd who propose to develop an Anaerobic Digestion Facility on a previously undeveloped area of land in the south-eastern corner of their Glenfiddich Distillery site at Dufftown, Moray. The work was carried out to satisfy planning condition [ACE/525857] 3738 as stipulated by Moray Council. This report complies with the methodology and scope of work detailed in a Method Statement prepared by GUARD Archaeology (Appendix H) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Mott MacDonald following consultation with the Archaeology Service of Aberdeenshire Council who advise Moray Council on archaeology matters. During the course of the evaluation a total of 800 square metres of trenching was undertaken; spread over eight individual trenches arranged across the site at locations agreed with the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 3.1 The proposed development location lies to the north of Dufftown and to the immediate south of the Glenfiddich Distillery (NGR NJ 32669 41171 centred). The development area covers approximately 1.6 hectares.
- 3.2 The site is bounded by the existing distillery complex to the north, the River Feddich to the east and the Dufftown to Keith Railway to the south and west and currently consists of a fairly flat rectangular shaped field presently covered with long grass (Figure 1).
- 3.3 The underlying drift geology consists of alluvium and river terrace deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay, while the solid geology consists of Mortlach Graphite Schist formation graphitic pelite (British Geological Survey 1:50,000 <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geology/obfritian/home.html>).

Archaeological Background

- 4.1 A review of desk-based sources undertaken in advance of the trenching (Mott MacDonald 2013) revealed an area with a rich cultural heritage. The development site is 270m northeast of the Scheduled Monument of Balvenie Castle (SAM 90028), a 13th century curtain walled castle that originally was the stronghold of the Comyn family but was later remodelled by the Black Douglasses in the fifteenth century and again by the Earl of Atholl in 1550 (Tabraham 2005). To the northwest of the site is the Grade B listed property of Parkmore Distillery (SMR NJ34SW0011) a purpose built late nineteenth century distillery complex. In addition remains associated with a medieval manorial settlement are located within close proximity to the castle (NJ34SW0017). The Dufftown and Keith Railway line (NJ34SW0014) forms the western extent of the development site. A walk over survey identified several low lying earthworks at the northern extent of the site. Apart from the low lying earthworks no archaeological sites are known to be located within the development site.

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were to:
- establish the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the area of development under targeted archaeological evaluation conditions

- determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- excavate and record any significant archaeological remains should they be encountered;
- undertake funded post-excavation analysis and publication of the results on the archaeological works should they be warranted.

Methodology

- 6.1 Topsoil was stripped using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed in linear trenches to the surface of the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon. The trenches were approximately 50 metres long by two metres wide. Trenches were located to provide a 5% sample (800 square metres) of the development area and were arranged across the site at locations that had been previously agreed with Moray Council.
- 6.2 All on-site recording, written, drawn and photographic, was to the standards normally pertaining in archaeological fieldwork and to the terms set out in the Mott MacDonald WSI. Trenches were surveyed and located within the National Grid using a sub-centimetre DGPS. Weather conditions for the evaluation were good with dry, sunny weather.

Results



Plate 1: Trench 4 after excavation.



Plate 2: Trench 8 test excavation through subsoil.

- 7.1 During the course of the evaluation no features of archaeological significance were encountered. Eight trenches were excavated, totalling 800 square metres, the results of which are set out in Appendix B. Within the majority of the trenches, the underlying geology was revealed to be a dark grey/brown silty clay topsoil 001 (0.3 to 0.5 m deep) with inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and gravel, which lay over a natural subsoil which consisted a light yellow/grey sand and gravel 002. In some areas the subsoil contained more frequent inclusions stones 003 including occasional rounded stones up to 0.3m by 0.2m by 0.15m in size. In Trenches 6 and 7 (which were located at the bottom of the steep slope that forms the western boundary of the site) the topsoil was much deeper up to 1m. This greater depth is probably the result of soil washing down the slope combined with the terraces and undulations formed by the river resulting in pockets of deeper topsoil. In Trench 7 there was also an intermediate layer consisting of brown silty clay (004) at the base of the topsoil that was up to 0.25m thick and extended for 10m. Due to the presence of plastic within the soil matrix this was interpreted as recent dumping or similar activity. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified in any of the trenches although one sherd of modern white earthenware with a blue chequer design was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 1.
- 7.2 To firmly secure the stratigraphy of the site further excavation was undertaken in Trenches 1 and 8. In these trenches test pits were excavated into the sand and gravel subsoil to a maximum

depth of 1.5m from the surface and immediately backfilled. In Trench 1 the sand and gravel subsoil that was visible below the topsoil continued with no change. In trench 8 the subsoil below the topsoil contained more yellow/grey clay and was up to 1m deep before sand and gravel was exposed. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the extension.

Discussion

- 8.1 Despite the rich archaeological presence within the surrounding area the archaeological evaluation did not identify any features of archaeological interest. The possible earthworks identified during the walk over survey on excavation proved to be natural geological features which may be river terraces where the underlying sand and gravel had been washed into slight undulations and terraces. The depth of topsoil varied across the site but was otherwise fairly uniform. The subsoil varied across the site with spreads of silty clay and clay overlaying the main sand and gravel subsoil.

Recommendations

- 9.1 The evaluation work has demonstrated that no archaeologically sensitive deposits or features exist within the development area. In consequence, it is recommended that no further archaeological work is required.
- 9.2 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would stress that these recommendations are intended for guidance only and the final decisions on the nature and extent of any further archaeological work rest with the planning authority.
- 9.3 A summary of the project results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*. A copy of this is included in Appendix G. The archive for the project, including a copy of the report, will be submitted to the National Monuments Records for Scotland within six months.
- 9.4 The online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> (OASIS Reference: guardarc1-159044) will be completed within 3 months. Once the Data Structure Report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the SMR, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service will validate the OASIS form thus placing the information into the public domain on the OASIS website.

Acknowledgements

- 10.1 GUARD Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mott MacDonald and Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service for their assistance. Plant and driver was supplied by MacIntosh and Son Ltd. Technical support was from Aileen Maule and John Kiely. A survey of trench locations was conducted by Fiona Jackson. The illustrations were produced by Gillian McSwan. The report was desk top published by Gillian McSwan. The project was managed for GUARD Archaeology Ltd by Bob Will.

**Glenfiddich Distillery
Data Structure Report**

Section 2: Appendices



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Appendices

Appendix A: Bibliography

Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record, <http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/moray/search.aspx>

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> (accessed 27th August 2013).

Mott MacDonald, Glenfiddich Distillery, Dufftown Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation August 2013.

National Monuments Record for Scotland, www.rcahms.gov.uk (accessed 29th August 2013).

Tabraham C 2005 Scotland's Castles, BT Batford/Historic Scotland

Appendix B: Trench Details

Tr No	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Topsoil/Overburden	Subsoil	Details
1	50	2	0.3-0.4	dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional gravel	light yellow/grey silty sand and gravel	No archaeological features, one modern ceramic from topsoil. Test pit into subsoil
2	50	2	0.35 - 0.4	dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional gravel	light yellow/grey silty sand and gravel	No archaeological features or finds located.
3	50	2	0.3 - 0.4	dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional gravel	light yellow/grey silty sand and gravel	No archaeological features or finds located.
4	50	2	0.35 - 0.4	dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional gravel	light yellow/grey silty sand and gravel	No archaeological features or finds located.
5	50	2	0.4 - 0.5	dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional gravel	light yellow/grey silty sand and gravel	No archaeological features or finds located. Test pit through subsoil
6	50	2	0.5 - 1m	dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional gravel	light yellow/grey silty sand and gravel	No archaeological features or finds located.
7	50	2	0.75 max	dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional gravel	light yellow/grey silty sand and gravel	No archaeological features or finds located.
8	50	2	0.3 - 0.4	dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional gravel	light yellow/grey silty sand and gravel	No archaeological features or finds located. Test pit into subsoil

Appendix C: List of Contexts

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
001	Dark grey brown silt with occasional inclusions of gravel. Moderate compaction. Up to 0.6m deep	Topsoil deposit
002	Light yellow/brown silty sand with rounded stones and gravel up to 0.4m deep but varies with topography.	Natural intermediate deposit
003	Yellowish/grey sand and gravel with occasional sub-rounded stone.	Natural sub-soil
004	Mid grey/brown sand clay layer with modern inclusions- plastic, only encountered in Trench 7, up to 0.25m deep	recent dumping

Appendix D: List of Finds

Find No.	Area	Context No.	No. of Pieces	Material	Description
1	Tr 1	001	1	ceramic	blue and white earthenware 19/20th C

Appendix E: List of Drawings

Drawing No.	Area	Sheet No.	Subject	Scale
1	Tr 7	1	East facing section	1:20

Appendix F: List of Photographs

Frame	Area	Context No.	Subject	Taken From
1	-	-	Project ID	-
2	-	-	General view of site	E
3	-	-	General view of site with machine	E
4	-	-	General view of site with machine	E
5	Tr 1	-	Trench 1 location	S
6	Tr 1	-	During excavation	E
7	Tr 1	-	post-ex with river deposits and subsoil	E
8	Tr 1	-	post-ex with river deposits and subsoil	W
9	Tr 1	-	post-ex with river deposits and subsoil	W
10	Tr 1	-	post-ex with river deposits and subsoil	E
11	Tr 2	-	During excavation	S
12	Tr 2	-	During excavation	S
13	Tr 2	-	post-ex	S
14	Tr 7	-	location from N end of tr 2	S
15	Tr 7	-	During excavation	S
16	Tr 7	-	E facing section - location	SE
17	Tr 7	-	E facing section	E
18	Tr 7	-	post-ex	S
19	Tr 3	-	During excavation	SE
20	Tr 3	-	During excavation	SE
21	Tr 3	-	post-ex	S
22	Tr 4	-	During excavation	E
23	Tr 4	-	During excavation	E
24	Tr 4	-	post-ex	W
25	Tr 5	-	location	S
26	Tr 5	-	During excavation	S
27	Tr 1	-	test excavation into gravel sub-soil	W
28	Tr 1	-	test excavation into gravel sub-soil	W
29	Tr 8	-	test excavation deep silt and clay over gravel sub-soil	S
30	-	-	general with machine	E
31	-	-	general with landrover	-
32	-	-	general with landrover	-
33	-	-	overview of site from higher ground to south	S
34	Tr 8	-	post-ex west end	E
35	Tr 8	-	post-ex east end	W
36	-	-	general of landrover	-

Appendix G: Discovery And Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Moray
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Glenfiddich Distillery
PROJECT CODE:	3738
PARISH:	Mortlach
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Warren Baillie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	GUARD Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	--
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	--
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NJ 32669 41171(centred)
START DATE (this season)	11th September 2013
END DATE (this season)	12th September 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	--
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Due to the close proximity of known archaeological sites that include Balvenie Castle an archaeological evaluation was carried out by GUARD Archaeology Limited on an area proposed for the construction of a new distillery building south of the existing Glenfiddich Distillery. The trial trench evaluation consisted of eight trenches each 50 m long and 2 m wide equivalent to 5% of the total area proposed for development (1.6 ha). No significant archaeological feature were encountered during the evaluation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	--
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mott MacDonald and William Grant and Sons Ltd
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	GUARD Archaeology Limited, 52 Elderpark Workspace, 100 Elderpark Street, Glasgow, G51 3TR
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Bob.will@guard-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS

Appendix H: Method Statement**GUARD Archaeology Ltd 3738: Glenfiddich Distillery, Dufftown
Archaeological Field Evaluation****Method Statement**

Prepared by Bob Will, GUARD Archaeology Ltd

4 September 2013

Category Low Risk

Scope of the Archaeological Investigations

GUARD Archaeology Ltd have been commissioned by William Grant and Sons Distillers Ltd to carry out archaeological field evaluation at Glenfiddich Distillery in Dufftown in advance of construction work. The evaluation will consist of eight machine excavated trenches (50m by 2m) that will be excavated under archaeological supervision. This method statement follows the scope of work outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for this project that has been approved by the Moray Council Planning Department.

Dates

Start Date: 11 September 2013, proposed duration 2 days
Hours of Work: 08:00 hrs to 16:00 hrs TBC

Staff and Labour

Project Manager Bob Will (Tel 07900 923517)
Site Director Warren Bailie (tel 07900 891402)
Plant operator Plant and operator supplied by MacIntosh J D & Son (Tel 01340 820961)

Additional GUARD Archaeology staff may be required should significant archaeological remains be uncovered

Access Arrangements

William Grant and Sons Distillers Ltd operate a 'Permit to Work' system on site and as such all GUARD Archaeology staff and the plant operator are required to attend a site induction prior to work commencing. Therefore in the first instance staff should report to the Engineering office adjacent to Balvenie Distillery.

Contact: Ian Kirkbride Project Engineer, 07595777608

Monitoring/Supervision

The Site Director will be in contact with the GUARD Project Manager to ensure that the archaeological investigations are carried out to the highest standard.

In addition Helen Noakes from Mott MacDonald will visit on Wednesday afternoon
There may also be a site visit from the Moray Council Planning Department Archaeologist

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Method

A CAT SCAN will be used to scan the location of the archaeological trenches prior to digging. Clear instructions will be issued to the machine driver by the Site director. Extreme caution will be taken with all aspects of excavation and subsequent archaeological investigation. No tools or materials will be left on site overnight.

Eight trenches each 50m long and 2m wide will be excavated by machine across the site

Topsoil/surface layers will be stripped off under archaeological supervision and stored adjacent to each trench.

Spoil will be stacked well away from the trench to ensure that the surface load does not endanger the stability of the trench sides.

Supervision of the machine during excavation will be from the end of the trench furthest from the machine excavator. The driver will be made aware when anyone is intending to enter the trench through an agreed signal.

Initially topsoil will be removed to reveal archaeological deposits or subsoil, the excavated trenches will not be deeper than 1.20 m or less if the sides are unstable. Trench edges will be stepped to allow safe access should this be required

Trenches will be backfilled once the evaluation has been completed.

The trench and surrounding area will be left in a tidy and workman like condition on completion.

Hazards Identified

Precautions

Trench Collapse	Stack material away from the excavation. Supervise excavation from end of trench. No persons to enter a trench deeper than 1.2 m unless trench edges have been stepped and it is safe to enter.
Falling into excavation	Keep away from edges, backfill as soon as finished. Excavator driver to maintain vigilance for weak pit sides and to take appropriate action to prevent machine falling into trench.
Falling materials	Wear safety helmet, boots, keep away from excavator, stack materials away from trench edge.
Injury by machine/plant	Wear safety helmet, high visibility vest and safety boots, stand where the driver can see you. Keep away from bucket swing.
Excavation by hand	Be aware of possible contamination, sharp objects.

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Wear Gloves

See Risk Assessment for details

Plant, Equipment and Materials

1x 360 Tracked Excavator fitted with ditching bucket/blade. Cable Avoidance tools (CAT), Hand tools (picks, shovels, hoes, mattocks, trowels etc) mobile phones and van.

Competency & Training

Personnel - GUARD staff are experienced and IFA accredited to AIFA level.

Work Permits, Licenses & Authority Requirements

A William Grants and Sons Distillers Ltd Work Permit will be obtained for the archaeological field evaluation during the site induction.

Service plans to be checked prior to excavation beginning Sites to be CAT scanned prior to excavation beginning.

Emergency Procedures and First Aid

In the case of an emergency all staff will vacate the area and muster at a safe distance from the site and phone the emergency services.

William Grant and Sons Distillers Ltd site procedures will be followed
 GUARD staff are trained in First Aid

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Details of the project Mandatory PPE and other PPE to be used in accordance with the risk assessment are provided below.

Mandatory Site PPE (To be worn by all personnel at all times)

High visibility vest

Safety helmet (EN 397 standard)

Steel toecap boots (200 joule EN ISO 20345)

Gloves – cotton/leather (CE CAT 1)

Other PPE (staff only)

(This may be required depending on risk assessment)

Disposable coveralls (prEN 13982 type 5, prEN 13034 TYPE 6, EN 1073-2)

Gloves – PVC (BS EN 388, 1994)

Dust respirator (EN 149; 2001 FFP1)

Eye protection (impact EN 166 1B 34T)

Hearing protection – either ear plugs (EN 352-2), defenders (EN 352-1).

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